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desperate straits. Making those stricken as comfortable as possible is a major task of local cancer societies. To carry out their missions of mercy effectively they have organized a homemaker service, nursing service, a motor corps to transport patients to doctors and clinics and numerous other functions in the name of humanitarianism.

These selfless groups are deserving of every ounce of help the public can spare. So when a volunteer approaches you for a contribution, please be as generous as possible.

The 1963 Weekly Winner—written by Les Malamut, Union Leader, Union, N.J., "To Face the Need":

TO FACE THE NEED

The best answer is to face it.

We must face the need for research and for funds to conduct that research.

We must face the need to know what it is we fear and how our fears can be tempered by reason and education.

We must face the need to eliminate the silence and the darkness—we must learn about it, talk about it, write about it, do something about it.

For it is the light of knowledge that helps the cancer crusade volunteer raise the funds that help the researcher raise the odds that help the physician raise the hopes of the patient.

For it is the light of knowledge—not mute fears multiplying with ignorance—that sends us to a physician for a medical checkup annually, that makes us face the need to learn cancer's danger signals, that directs us to the doctor if one of these signals lasts longer than 2 weeks, that tells the cancer patient more and more people like him are being saved each year.

"What are the odds the growth is malignant?" we asked the doctor a year ago. In fear * * * with halting words * * * for the patient was the one we hold most dear—and the reply would be more important than any we had known. The doctor told us.

There were more and more questions—the ones we posed, those from her and from our children, those from cherished friends. There were questions about surgery, about treatment, about radiation therapy, about time.

Dreaded at first, the answers we received brought enlightenment (surgery to remove, radiation to destroy) * * * then hope (early detection was most important) * * * then confidence (survival rates were with us).

There had been fear and gloom and winter when we left for the hospital. But spring had come when we returned—the grass was green, there were hints of blossoms on the trees, the bulbs sprouted anew with life.

So there were tears of joy.

And there was gratitude to those who had brought enlightenment through money, through research, through education, through compassion.

They had faced the need.

Information about obtaining educational literature, acting as a volunteer in Union's Cancer Crusade or making a contribution can be obtained from the chairman, Mrs. Walter M. Hildebrandt, and the cochairman, Mrs. Edmund Hamill.

Iowa General Assembly Speaks Out

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES B. HOEVEN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 9, 1964

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Rec-

ord, I include herewith House Concurrent Resolution 3, recently adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa in special session:

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 3

Whereas the current livestock market prices are disastrously low resulting in a depression of Iowa's total economy; and

Whereas the recent red meat imports voluntary agreements with Australia, New Zealand, and Ireland do not contribute to a sound agricultural economy; and

Whereas the President of the United States has the executive authority under the existing law to administer meat imports; now therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Iowa, the Senate concurring, That the General Assembly respectfully request the President of the United States to base agreements on a level no higher than the import average of the year 1958 through 1962; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States and to the Members of Congress from Iowa.

We, Robert W. Naden, speaker of the house of Iowa, and William R. Kendrick, chief clerk of the house, hereby certify that the above and foregoing resolution was adopted by the house and senate of the 60th general assembly in extraordinary session.

ROBERT W. NADEN,
Speaker of the House,
WILLIAM R. KENDRICK,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Congressional Hearings on South Vietnam—20 Questions for Better Public Understanding of the Situation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KENNETH B. KEATING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, March 9, 1964

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, last October, I called for a full congressional review of the war in South Vietnam and the role of the United States in it. Today I repeat this request. I suggest that it is our obligation, as citizens and as elected representatives, to call upon outside experts, as well as the Government spokesmen who have heretofore monopolized information on this conflict. Americans risking their lives in this war-torn country have described this war an "an endless tunnel"; we must know whether this is so, or whether something can indeed be done to insure that our sons do not repeat the tragedy of Dien Bien Phu.

In the 2 years that American troops, money, and supplies have been pouring into South Vietnam on a large scale to advise and support the South Vietnamese in their death struggle with the Communists, we have heard many conflicting reports about our function in southeast Asia. On a Monday not long ago the American public was told that the Communists had made considerable progress in the past few months; on Tuesday, the same authority claimed that the anti-Communist South Vietnamese had made considerable progress in the past 2 weeks; and on Wednesday, we

heard, from the same source, that "things have never looked so bad." Is it any wonder that speculation is rife?

A month later we are told that the basic military problem is in South Vietnam itself and that action in North Vietnam will perform no miracle. A few days after that another high-ranking official reveals that in the last few weeks, a deliberate buildup of heavy weapons from North Vietnam has been observed.

I support America's commitment to maintain southeast Asia's independence; what is more, I want to see that this commitment is carried out. I recognize that there is no magic cure for the crippling virus of Communist guerrilla warfare. I say merely that we have got to take our hands away from our eyes. For 2 years or more we have been playing blindfolded against a team that sees clearly. Yet we cannot wish the Communists out of southeast Asia. *Isvestia* declares that we are now changing the rules of the game. Just what are the rules and what is this deadly game? More important, what are the stakes?

The American people and their representatives have a right to know the answers to these questions. Over 200 Americans have lost their lives in this tragic conflict. Hundreds of millions of dollars have poured into South Vietnam, along with uncounted millions of dollars in planes, supplies, and weapons for our own troops. While we have been blindfolded, the Vietcong have gained almost complete control over the Mekong Delta, which used to be a key rice-exporting area, and have made alarming gains in the central provinces where we were confident of South Vietnamese control. In 1962 and 1963, we have now learned, the Vietcong captured enough American-made weapons to arm practically their entire force.

Recently a New Yorker sent me a letter from a relative stationed in South Vietnam. I ask unanimous consent that the text of the letter be inserted at this point in the RECORD. In order to spare this disheartened young man from any possible punishment for speaking his mind, I have omitted any identifying information from his letter. He writes as follows:

The article you sent about the Army-Air Force battle was terrific and 100 percent true. We see it every day and it's a crying shame. There are so many things going on here that you wonder how the United States ever won a war; it is a very poorly run war, believe me. The Army mentioned the Mohawk, saying they are testing it over here with 8 planes. They had 15 originally but have only 5 now, the rest were all shot down and they cost \$1 million each.

They are designed to do the same job our planes do and although they are slightly faster and carry a little firepower, they are the biggest waste of money the country has seen. The helicopters they speak so highly of are being shot down daily due to their vulnerability. The statistics they come up with do not reflect what the fighting man knows is the truth. The soldiers are almost refusing to fly without Air Force fighter cover, when they go in with choppers only they run into a wall of enemy fire every time. It's only the wheels who are pushing Army air, the men on the ground who need the help, want fighter cover. It's a fact that the choppers are shooting up their own people. They have 18- and 19-year-old kids

running the machineguns and when they get into the landing zone they squeeze the trigger and don't stop firing until they're on the way home. Consequently they shoot anything in their path, Vietcong, friendly troops, other choppers, it's a crime. They forget to mention the nighttime. Every night 10 to 20 forts are attacked by the Vietcong and there is no possible way to defend them, choppers can't fly at night, so the Air Force goes out to them. By bombing and strafing around the forts almost every one has been saved because of air support. Every day we're losing more ground to the Vietcong, they're getting stronger, smarter, and better equipped * * *. Most of the Americans here are doing more harm than good, living in Saigon at a fancy hotel, swimming pools, making extra money by flying once a month. I could tell you stories for an hour about the waste here, maybe I will sometime. Of the 16,000 men here, 10,000 are 100-percent useless. But that's another story. What we should do is pull out 90 percent of our people and keep the money coming, the war would go no different and the Vietcong will not be able to kill more Americans at least. You can't imagine what a mess this place is, the industrial might of America forced to fight on guerrilla terms is outclassed, it's going to take the Vietnamese themselves to win this one.

How many Americans are receiving letters like this which predict that the war will be lost by the end of this year? How can we put an end to the undermining of morale, the fearful rumors, and crippling speculation about this war unless the Government brings questions like this out into the open and provides honest answers?

When one hears in one breath that we are going to stay in South Vietnam to the finish, and in the next that we are going to withdraw in less than 2 years, one has difficulty understanding just what we do intend to do. When our President tells the North Vietnamese that they are "playing a dangerous game," we would like to know just what that means, and not have to rely on inspired newspaper speculation.

What is more, if this is a primarily South Vietnamese war, why is not it up to the South Vietnamese command to determine whether terrorist or guerrilla or other activities in North Vietnam would be useful. Do not Secretary Rusk's recent comments, downgrading the usefulness of such actions, explode the myth that the South Vietnamese are running this war?

When at last a regime appears in South Vietnam that recognizes that this war is primarily a political affair, that the South Vietnamese people are the key to its successful completion, we want to know what they are doing to win over this warweary peasantry.

People are not satisfied with word that "the proper course is being followed" in South Vietnam. What is the proper course? concerns them much more.

I am therefore sending to the Defense Department and the Department of State 20 questions about the present situation in South Vietnam and the actions now being taken to improve it. These are important questions, and in my views, they should have full and frank answers. The Congress and the American people want the answers.

Obviously, no one wants military secrets to be disclosed, but neither do we

want vital information about our Nation's policies to be withheld in an unwarranted security cloak. The people have the right to know where we are going and what we are doing in Vietnam. Answers to these questions are imperative to clear up the confusion and provide the information which is now lacking and which is essential if future policies in this area are to enjoy the united support and understanding of the public and the Congress. Perhaps these questions cannot be answered until the present on-the-spot evaluation is concluded but certainly promptly thereafter we should be informed.

These 20 questions are:

First. Is the strategic hamlet program being continued? How many such hamlets are now in existence? How many have been overrun by Vietcong forces since their establishment? What is being done to insure beyond doubt the security of these hamlets in the future?

Second. What areas of South Vietnam are today under the control of the Communists?

Third. How many anti-Communist village leaders have been assassinated by the Vietcong since January 1, 1962?

Fourth. How many weapons have been captured from the South Vietnamese by Vietcong since early 1962? On a weekly basis, how many have been captured since November 1, 1963? How many have been recaptured?

Fifth. What is the average cost per month of American participation in the war in South Vietnam? What is the cost of military assistance and other payments to the South Vietnamese? What is the cost of direct U.S. activities?

Sixth. How many American planes and helicopters, flown by American personnel, have been shot down over South Vietnam in the past 2 years?

Seventh. To what extent is the Vietcong operation self-sustaining and independent, and to what extent is it supported or sustained by elements outside South Vietnam?

Eighth. What is being done to cut off Vietcong supply lines from other nations? Has the Ho Chi Minh trail been blocked?

Ninth. What action has been taken on Cambodian Prince Sihanouk's proposal to seal Cambodia's borders against Communist guerrillas? What action has been taken to seal Laotian borders against Communist forays?

Tenth. What is the estimated size of all Vietcong forces today?

Eleventh. Who are the leaders of the Vietcong? Where do they come from? Are they North or South Vietnamese? Where are they trained? To what extent is Red China supporting the Vietcong operations?

Twelfth. How many American personnel in South Vietnam, military and civilian, have been wounded or killed as a result of Vietcong action?

Thirteenth. If a decision is made to undertake any kind of action against the North Vietnamese, will it be made by the United States Government or the Government of South Vietnam? Will the Congress be consulted?

Fourteenth. Is the United States seriously considering neutralization of Vietnam along the lines negotiated in Laos?

Fifteenth. What actions are being taken to stabilize the present regime in South Vietnam politically and economically?

Sixteenth. How many American officers have resigned in protest against the course of events in South Vietnam? Have they been allowed to make public statements?

Seventeenth. How many American troops can be withdrawn from South Vietnam by the end of 1965? How many will have to remain? What will their functions be?

Eighteenth. Who has primary responsibility on the ground for U.S. actions and policy in South Vietnam?

Nineteenth. What efforts have been made to secure support and assistance from other free nations in Asia in defeating Communist encroachments in South Vietnam?

Twentieth. What effect would a Communist takeover in South Vietnam have on the U.S. strategic position in the Far East?

Let me again make clear that I do not want our Government to make a public reply on points where answers could jeopardize the course of military activities. But military security must not become an excuse for withholding information needed by the Congress and the American people for a full understanding of what our present objectives are and how they can be achieved in an increasingly critical area of the world.

There is already mounting evidence that the lack of information and the wide speculation on policy are undermining morale on our side and are helping the Communists considerably more than a clear and factual statement of the situation and of United States and South Vietnamese policies would do.

Growing Straight and Strong Into the Light of the Sun

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1964

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, it gives me deep satisfaction to know of the intense interest aroused in people across the land by many of the issues coming before the Congress for consideration.

To me, it means that our democracy is working; that people are willing to take out time and energy from their other pressing concerns and give thought to the improvement of their country.

The other day I received a letter from one of my constituents urging me to support the land and water conservation fund bill. This letter was so beautifully written and contained such lovely sentiments that I am taking the liberty of including it in the CONGRESSIONAL